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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

NO. 564.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIFE IN PARIS.

PARIS, September 24, 1857.

The Meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander at Stuttgart—The German Papers and their Extravagant Speculations on the Object of the Meeting—Eugenie's Decline of the Honor to Accompany the Emperor to Stuttgart—The Weather and the Vintage—The Crédit Mobilier—Camp de Châlons—The Trial of Carpenter, Grelets, &c.—Death of Monsieur Manin.

To the Editor of the *National Era*:

A letter from Stuttgart, of the 18th instant, already gave the particulars of the projected meeting, and of the pastimes arranged for the two Emperors whilst there. They are both expected to-morrow afternoon; Napoleon III will be the guest of the King of Wurtemburg; Alexander II will be that of his sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, wife of Prince Charles, heir to the crown of Wurtemburg. The Emperor of France is to dine with the King to-morrow, and the two Emperors will meet in the evening for the first time, at the beautiful villa of the Grand Duchess, near Constance, and about one mile from Stuttgart, where they will spend the evening quite *en famille*. The Wurtemburg Minister of Foreign Affairs is to give a ball, where Napoleon's first Minister, Count Walawski, and Prince ——, Prime Minister of Alexander, will first meet. The second day, the two Emperors will dine together at the King's Palace, when the Ministers of both governments will be present.

The German papers are truly amusing in their extravagant speculations on the object of the meeting of the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander. They foresee the downfall of Austria; a general disorganization of Europe; that Russia will take Constantinople and Greece; that France will take possession of all the countries along the left shore of the Rhine, including Belgium; that Prussia will have Austria, Silesia, and some other portions of Poland; and that the Prince of Wurtemburg will be favored with some of the small principalities adjoining the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, and a portion of Bavaria. The King of the last-mentioned country will have in exchange the German parts of Austria and Tyrol. Hungary, they pretend to say, may hope to become an independent Kingdom, with the addition of the Danubian Principalities; and that, should England make bold to object, France and Russia are powerful enough to force her into measures. They say, too, that the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are to meet soon, to counteract the Imperial efforts at Stuttgart, and that the Emperor of Austria will afterwards have a special meeting with Napoleon, to frustrate the plans of the Russian Czar.

The English, too, have all sorts of evil forebodings with respect to the meeting of the two great Emperors, and they are of the opinion that Napoleon III intends to call the Government of Great Britain to account for the cruel treatment of his uncle, whilst at St. Helena; and that the recent creation of the medal of St. Helena, already given to the surviving soldiers of the first Empire, is a forerunner of coming events.

The true object of that interview will not be made known for some time to come.

A few short months past, France made war again on Russia, sacrificed the lives of thousands of her soldiers, and spent millions of francs, for the glory of taking a heap of small towns, now the enemies of yesterday are about to meet, to tighten the knot of a close alliance, and perhaps to guarantee to Russia the very thing for which France and England joined against her.

They afterwards grouped themselves together, so as to form a camp, wrapped their brawny gray overcoats about themselves, and really managed to represent a camp to perfection.

They then got upon top of each other's shoulders, dressed as one gigantic soldier, and marched to the gates of the Prince's camp.

They managed to do so well, with the few resources at their command, in a mystery, and it strongly proves the truth of the old proverb which says that "Necessity is the mother of invention."

On Sundays, the soldiers appear in full dress. Mass is said at nine o'clock in the morning, after which they have the whole day to themselves. A simple altar is erected near to the imperial headquarters, round which the twenty thousand soldiers of the camp are gathered. The Emperor attends the ceremony, accompanied by his staff, and a platoon of Cossacks, and stands between two Cent Guards at the altar; and when at different parts of the ceremony, he removes his hat, the troops present arms. When the host is elevated, every man present kneels down, with the exception of the Emperor, who slightly bows over. A band of the best musicians of every regiment is stationed behind the altar, to perform sacred music, making this ceremony most imposing.

The trial of Carpenter, Grelets, Pardon, and Guerin, was commenced on the 23d of September, in my hope, I trust, to be able to give the final decision of the trial.

Monsieur Manin, the late President of the Venetian Republic, died on the 21st instant, at Paris, in the 53d year of his age.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS NAPOLÉON AND ALEXANDER AT STUTTGART.—THE GERMAN PAPERS AND THEIR EXTRAVAGANT SPECULATIONS ON THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING—EUGÉNIE'S DECLINE OF THE HONOR TO ACCOMPANY THE EMPEROR TO STUTTGART—THE WEATHER AND THE VINTAGE—THE CRÉDIT MOBILIER—CAMP DE CHÂLONS—THE TRIAL OF CARPENTER, GRELETS, &c.—DEATH OF MONSIEUR MANIN.

A RUN ON THE BANK;
OR,
THE BOGUS COUNTY BANK PANIC.

BY MRS. BELL SMITH.

We determined on all sides that it was time for Uncle John to get up some new stories. The old ones were quite threadbare. Not—that is, indeed—but his household audience was too much exercised. With very fresh arrival at the Plains, we had the old stories repeated; and at the dinner-table sat a corps of well-trained claqueurs, listening to the introduction, growing interested in the details, brightening up as the narrator approached the denouement, and bursting into a hearty roar at the right point. Aunt Josephine was the only one who protested at the proposed innovation. She regarded the entertainment of guests as a sacrifice, and, so viewing Uncle's efforts, said we should sacrifice our own feelings for the purpose of sustaining our Professor. The new stories, she argued, may not be so good, and it will be some time before we can come in grace fully to their support. As the prosperity of a jest lies in the ear, she declared it our duty to assist in making all the old ones prosperous. But Lucy said that it was impossible; her laugh had grown so hollow and unnatural she was ashamed of it, while Carrie asserted that all frankness and honesty were shocked at her deception. Besides, she continued, that when she heard for the first time how Father Quinn had been bound by his own friends, the story was so absurd she could not help laughing, and thus could excuse her forgetfulness of pious respect; but now that with cool deliberation they were called upon again and again to assist in this exhibition of priestly suffering, her conscience positively revolted.

We had a clear majority, and so determined that our beaux at the Lodge should be treated to a new set of anecdotes. The master was laid deliberately before Uncle John, and he laughed heartily at our troubles, but promised us positively a reformation. But it never came. The week following, George S. and Edward T. visited us, ostensibly for a few days' shooting. It is true that gaming purposes did not require a guitar and flute, which instruments were smuggled into what we called the outpost, being a little lodge off the house, where we colonized the beaux. This discovery was made by and by, after the gentlemen had indulged in a hard day's tramp over the fields and swamps in search of snipe, when they stole out at midnight to astonish us by a serenade. Carrie could not refrain from saying that, if the game of cards was to be continued, it was a pity to let the flute and guitar who had gotten into the house, to which we were drawing with significant closeness, be left alone. The door was open, and ran too hot, until his voice sang, "Oh! whisper what thou feelst," and was forced to break his guitar over the head of the stupid brute; while Mr. Edward, dropping his flute, found refuge in an apple-tree. It was after this arrival that we looked for the proposed improvement, but we looked in vain. The same old stories would out, and we were bored as with the "oftold woe vexing the ears of a drowsy man." I had my plan of action. I wrote to the Aunt to print, in my hope, I trust, to be able to give the final decision of the trial.

These commercial troubles gave occupation to a new class of spectators, known as Brokers. They were the terror of the house. They were the brokers of the house, who was sent to the imperial headquarters, round which the twenty thousand soldiers of the camp were gathered. The Emperor attended the ceremony, accompanied by his staff, and a platoon of Cossacks, and stands between two Cent Guards at the altar; and when at different parts of the ceremony, he removes his hat, the troops present arms. When the host is elevated, every man present kneels down, with the exception of the Emperor, who slightly bows over. A band of the best musicians of every regiment is stationed behind the altar, to perform sacred music, making this ceremony most imposing.

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THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST. LOUIS.

Incidents in Connection with It.

From the St. Louis *Evening News* of last Thursday we copy the following account of an earthquake in that vicinity:

About twenty minutes past four o'clock this morning, a rather severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in St. Louis, as also in the surrounding vicinities, likewise for many miles to the south. The Emperor attended the ceremony, accompanied by his staff, and a platoon of Cossacks, and stands between two Cent Guards at the altar; and when at different parts of the ceremony, he removes his hat, the troops present arms. When the host is elevated, every man present kneels down, with the exception of the Emperor, who slightly bows over. A band of the best musicians of every regiment is stationed behind the altar, to perform sacred music, making this ceremony most imposing.

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twenty-eight months, he had marched eighteen hundred and fifty miles, or more.

At the same time, the Mogul was reinforced by Saad Khan, a powerful onra, with twenty thousand men; but the vast assemblage of Indians, without discipline, valor, or unanimity, had little chance against the veterans of Nadir.

The engagement commenced by a party of six thousand Kurds, who began to pillage the baggage of Saad Khan's division, on the extreme right of the Indian army. Devran Khan led his men up to strengthen Saad, and Nadir, afraid of him at the same time with a thousand chosen horsemen, sent him to war; but the Indians, by the judicious service of the Persian, were also attacked in flank, their brigade of elephants was routed by the clever contrivance of placing stages full of blazing tow on the backs of camels, and a panic seized their army. In the thick of the fight, Devran Khan was mortally wounded, and fell back senseless on his elephant.

Night put an end to the strife, but only a small portion of the Indian right wing had been engaged, and the Great Mogul was destined to renew the battle on the following day. But the cowardly or treacherous counsel of Nizam ul Mulk prevailed, and the Emperor of India submitted to the terms of the rude conqueror.

Mohammed Shah, the following day, was conducted to Nadir's tent by the Persian Taimur Khan; where he was received with courtesy, but upbraided for having given the conqueror the trouble to march so far to chase him. The Mogul listened with silence and shame, and the next day the melancholy march to Delhi commenced.

The Great Mogul was attended by twelve thousand Persians, followed by Nadir with the bulk of his army, and in six days the disgraced monarch found himself a prisoner in his own capital. The following morning, Nadir Shah made his entry into the city, where every house was closed, and prepared to fight for the palace. Here the Indian lords, with true oriental servility, vied with each other in obsequious flattery of their new master. Saad Khan alone preferred a dose of poison.

Next day, Taimur sent some Persian cavalry to open the granaries, which caused the assemblage of a mob, and several Persians were killed. Nadir issued out of the palace to suppress the tumult, but moderation only increased the insolence of the cowardly Indians; and at length the fierce warrior's wrath was kindled. He ordered the whole city to be given up to pillage and massacre, and, drawing his sword, advanced himself on the roof of a mosque with three hundred of his bodyguard of destruction in grim and sullen silence. He had ordered that in any street where the dead body of a Persian was found, no soul should remain alive. We think, more. When Paper Money was abundant and increasing, prices went up. We had to pay more for our meat, bread, vegetables, clothing, rent; more to our printers and paper-makers—but nobody paid us any more—we could not raise the price of the *Era*. Now that the Banks have suspended, and paper money is depreciated, we have to be shaved on the other side. We must pay all the difference between a bank note and the specie, whether this be two, five, or ten per cent. So that if a man send us for a club of subscribers, fifteen dollars in notes, on which the discount is ten per cent, we realize just \$13.50!

Well—a better day is coming. Our friends must do as well as they can, and we will do as well as we can. We intend to practice the strictest economy, and we hope they will do the same, only rewarding their general self-denial by continuing to take the *Era*.

MODERN CIVILIZATION AND PAPER MONEY.

Modern Civilization, especially in England and in this country, is so accustomed to the use of paper money, that a man who ventures to express a doubt whether it be at all necessary, whether in fact its advantages counterbalance its evils, is set down as a mere visionary.

The use of hard money is spoken of as the badge of barbarism. No country can prosper, and develop its resources, it is assumed, without a better and more convenient currency than gold and silver. These ideas are incorporated into Modern Civilization. We all imbibe them, from the time we can understand the meaning of *mine* and *thine*. The boy often puzzles himself to comprehend the philosophy of paper money, but as last gives it up—accepts the fact, as he would a phenomenon of nature, and grows up in the belief that a Bank note is a necessity.

Now, without any hope to reform our Civilization in this respect, we may as well declare that we regard the entire system of paper money as unnecessary and pernicious—an unnecessary to commerce, or to the development of the resources of any country, new or old; agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial; and not only unnecessary, but pernicious, in favoring fraud, stimulating the greed of gain, promoting inequalities of condition, and from time to time necessarily involving destructive changes in the monetary world, which paralyze capital, render real values unavailable, leave labor without employment, destroy credit, and expose Society to the ravages of usury and extortion.

Never, since the introduction of Banks of circulation, has the wit of man been able to provide an effectual safeguard against these evils. England and America have both been cursed by them at certain periods, under every system of restriction. The safety-fund device, individual liability, compulsory high interest on notes which a Bank refuses to redeem in specie, and Stock Securities, have all failed. When the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks went down, dragging with them scores of others, the New Yorkers pointed proudly to their Banks, and said, See how steady they are! Our Legislature has wisely provided against a panic and a run, the great danger to Banks, and a run, the great danger to them, is set down as a mere visionary.

Before leaving Delhi, Nadir Shah replaced the crown on the head of the great Mogul with his own hand, and gave him a long lecture on the government of India, concluding with these alarming words:

"If necessary, I can be with you, myself, in forty days, from Candahar. Never reckon me off."

On the fourth of May, seventeen hundred and thirty-nine, the conqueror mustered his army in the gardens of Shaimar, on the north side of Delhi, with a vast train of camels, horses, and elephants, laden with the spoils, and the following day commenced his march towards Persia.

It is estimated that, besides the treasure taken away, the Indians had forty million pounds by damage done to houses, barns and fields laid waste. At least two hundred thousand human beings perished in this terrible desolation; forty thousand between Peshawar and Kurnal, one hundred and ten thousand in the massacres, and fifty thousand by a famine caused by the ravages of the invaders.

It would have been well for the fame of the once mighty family of Timour, if Mohammed Shah had fallen, sword in hand, at Kurnal, instead of lingering on a disgraced existence in his ruined capital. His pitiable descendants reigned over a lower, first in the power of Afghanistan and Malakand, then as pensioners of the British Government. The representative of the mighty Timour, the son of Shah Rokh, the brave and learned Baber, and the magnificent Arunzahs, has become the miserable puppet of that gang of ingrate men, who await their doom in the city of Delhi.

Nadir Shah returned to Persia with his vast treasure, and deposited it in the castle of Kelat, close to the place of his birth; and Meshed, the capital of his native province of Khorassan, became his capital. But the robbery of the riches of Delhi proved a curse to him.

From the time of his return, he became avaricious, and the wealth that had his tyranny at length became intolerable.

In the year 1747, he encamped his army on the plains of Sulan Mysian, about a day's journey north-west of Meshed; where he meditated, with the assistance of his Unbeg and Toorkman forces, the massacre of all the Persians whose fidelity he suspected.

But the plot was overheard, and recollect upon himself. At dead of night, an officer named Salih Bey passed the guard, and having discovered Nadir's tent, cut him with a sabre while asleep. The tyrant sprang up; but, in running from the tent, he tripped over the cords, and Salih gave him a mortal wound.

"Spare me," he cried, "and I will forgive you all!"

The assassin answered:

"You have not shown any mercy, and therefore merit none."

His head was sent to his nephew, Ali Kooli, but the courier lost it on the road, and, to screen his negligence, substituted that of some other man. The body was buried at Meshed, under a small tomb, with a garden planted around it; but the founder of the present reigning dynasty, who had been persecuted by the majority of his subjects, had been buried at Teheran, that all who passed might trample on his grave. Over his grave at Meshed, some industrious peasant had planted a crop of turnips.—*Household Words*.

Personal Anticipations.

Fond parent (to his son)—

"Yes, New York is the place to get on in Look at Jones; he started without a penny, and has lately failed for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of course, that's an extreme case; I don't expect you to do so well as that.

The Federal Constitution also provides that the State shall pass "any law impairing the obligation of contracts." There existed a law in

Still,

with

honesty

and

industry,

I see no reason

why

you

should

not,

in

the

course

of

a

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At the same time, the Mogul was reinforced by Saad Khan, a powerful onra, with twenty thousand men; but the vast assemblage of Indians, without discipline, valor, or unanimity, had little chance against the veterans of Nadir.

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The use of hard money is spoken of as the badge of barbarism. No country can prosper, and develop its resources, it is assumed, without a better and more convenient currency than gold and silver. These ideas are incorporated into Modern Civilization. We all imbibe them, from the time we can understand the meaning of *mine* and *thine*. The boy often puzzles himself to comprehend the philosophy of paper money, but as last gives it up—accepts the fact, as he would a phenomenon of nature, and grows up in the belief that a Bank note is a necessity.

Now, without any hope to reform our Civilization in this respect, we may as well declare that we regard the entire system of paper money as unnecessary and pernicious—an unnecessary to commerce, or to the development of the resources of any country, new or old; agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial; and not only unnecessary, but pernicious, in favoring fraud, stimulating the greed of gain, promoting inequalities of condition, and from time to time necessarily involving destructive changes in the monetary world, which paralyze capital, render real values unavailable, leave labor without employment, destroy credit, and expose Society to the ravages of usury and extortion.

Never, since the introduction of Banks of circulation, has the wit of man been able to provide an effectual safeguard against these evils. England and America have both been cursed by them at certain periods, under every system of restriction. The safety-fund device, individual liability, compulsory high interest on notes which a Bank refuses to redeem in specie, and Stock Securities, have all failed. When the Philadelphia and Baltimore Banks went down, dragging with them scores of others, the New Yorkers pointed proudly to their Banks, and said, See how steady they are! Our Legislature has wisely provided against a panic and a run, the great danger to Banks, and a run, the great danger to them, is set down as a mere visionary.

Before leaving Delhi, Nadir Shah replaced the crown on the head of the great Mogul with his own hand, and gave him a long lecture on the government of India, concluding with these alarming words:

"If necessary, I can be with you, myself, in forty days, from Candahar. Never reckon me off."

On the fourth of May, seventeen hundred and thirty-nine, the conqueror mustered his army in the gardens of Shaimar, on the north side of Delhi, with a vast train of camels, horses, and elephants, laden with the spoils, and the following day commenced his march towards Persia.

It is estimated that, besides the treasure taken away, the Indians had forty million pounds by damage done to houses, barns and fields laid waste. At least two hundred thousand human beings perished in this terrible desolation; forty thousand between Peshawar and Kurnal, one hundred and ten thousand in the massacres, and fifty thousand by a famine caused by the ravages of the invaders.

It would have been well for the fame of the once mighty family of Timour, if Mohammed Shah had fallen, sword in hand, at Kurnal, instead of lingering on a disgraced existence in his ruined capital. His pitiable descendants reigned over a lower, first in the power of Afghanistan and Malakand, then as pensioners of the British Government. The representative of the mighty Timour, the son of Shah Rokh, the brave and learned Baber, and the magnificent Arunzahs, has become the miserable puppet of that gang of ingrate men, who await their doom in the city of Delhi.

Nadir Shah returned to Persia with his vast treasure, and deposited it in the castle of Kelat, close to the place of his birth; and Meshed, the capital of his native province of Khorassan, became his capital. But the robbery of the riches of Delhi proved a curse to him.

From the time of his return, he became avaricious, and the wealth that had his tyranny at length became intolerable.

In the year 1747, he encamped his army on the plains of Sulan Mysian, about a day's journey north-west of Meshed; where he meditated, with the assistance of his Unbeg and Toorkman forces, the massacre of all the Persians whose fidelity he suspected.

But the plot was overheard, and recollect upon himself. At dead of night, an officer named Salih Bey passed the guard, and having discovered Nadir's tent, cut him with a sabre while asleep. The tyrant sprang up; but, in running from the tent, he tripped over the cords, and Salih gave him a mortal wound.

"Spare me," he cried, "and I will forgive you all!"

The assassin answered:

"You have not shown any mercy, and therefore merit none."

His head was sent to his nephew, Ali Kooli, but the courier lost it on the road, and, to screen his negligence, substituted that of some other man. The body was buried at Teheran, that all who passed might trample on his grave. Over his grave at Meshed, some industrious peasant had planted a crop of turnips.—*Household Words*.

Personal Anticipations.

Fond parent (to his son)—

"Yes, New York is the place to get on in

Look at Jones; he started without a penny,

and has lately failed for a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of course, that's an extreme

case; I don't expect you to do so well as that.

The Federal Constitution also provides that the State shall pass "any law impairing the obligation of contracts." There existed a law in

Pennsylvania, inflicting certain penalties on Banks for suspending specie payments. The Banks in that State suspended, and the illusion was potent enough to secure an extra session of the Legislature, which repealed the penalties, and legalized suspension till the first of April next. Now, a bank note is a contract on the face of it. The Pennsylvania Bank promises to pay five, ten, or fifty dollars, "on demand." It is a fair contract between the corporation and the note-holder. The Federal Constitution says no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts; the State of Pennsylvania does pass a law impairing for six months the contract between the Bank and the note-holders.

Such could things ever take place, except under a system of paper money, which favors excess of credit, drives interest up tourious rates, make the trader dissatisfied with moderate profits, stimulates to extravagance and corruption, and urges men to run all hazards, for the sake of growing rich rapidly?

The Bank of England, as a general rule, endeavors to keep as much coin and bullion in its vaults as is equal to one-third of all its liabilities, including deposits and circulation. Should the latter amount to £30,000,000, it would not consider itself entirely safe, unless possessed of £10,000,000 of coin. The statement of the condition of the New York Banks, considered among the safest in the country, shows that their coin was not equal to a sixth of their liabilities.

In other Banks it is still worse, the coin sometimes scarcely reaching one-tenth! That is a specimen of the way in which we have been doing business in this country, on a fictitious basis. Is it any wonder that fortunes should crumble as rapidly as they are built up, and that while the few succeed, the many who venture, become insolvent?

It is enough for the Legislative power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly. The People who framed and ratified that Constitution could not have pronounced their will more emphatically, against any legislative device for sanctioning the suspension of Banks. The Legislature met, passed a law defining the penalties of suspension, and compelling the suspended banks to go into liquidation twenty days after suspension. Now, will the plain, honest reader believe that, in the face of all this, it is boldly insisted that there should be an extra session of the Legislature, so that it may repeat this law, and provide for the resumption of specie payments at some distant day?

The New York *Courier*

make exchanges through the clearing-houses, paying balances in specie. Thomas Tleton, President of the Commercial Bank, and K. W. Parker, President of the Mechanics' Bank, and E. W. Durham, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, were appointed a committee, to visit Albany to-day, and ask the Governor to call a special meeting of the Legislature, to devise such measures of relief as the case may demand. One of these measures will doubtless be a temporary repeal of the penalties imposed by the existing law upon suspended banks. We trust the respite will be short, and that at an early day they will be required, as we know many of them will earnestly desire, to resume the payment of specie, with which we will soon be flooded. Unfortunately, it will arrive a little too late.

"The plan of Western and Southern Dealers, that it is impossible to obtain exchange on New York, except at ruinous rates, will now be unavailable, or less so than before. Means will also be found to forward the products of the West to the great marts of consumption, and for shipment, at the East. So that, while the suspension, in itself and in many of its consequences, is and will be a national calamity, it is not an unmixed evil. It will save a great number of merchants, manufacturers, &c., from ruin."

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Mexican Congress, elected though the new Constitution, has been organized, though, at a prior date, some doubt was entertained whether the members could be induced to assemble. It is much to be desired that this last experiment of a stable and responsible Government will not fail, like its predecessors.

Ion of the Baltimore Sun, remarks:

"I doubt very much whether the report is true, that a modification of the tariff will be seriously agitated in Congress at the coming session. The present tariff has not been long enough in operation to enable us to judge of its influence upon the revenue and the manufactures of the country. The circumstances of the times are not favorable to a development of its beneficial effects upon manufacturers, inasmuch as the raw materials which were to be brought in under its operation have been unusually high abroad. It would have been better, no doubt, for the now-depressed manufacturers' interest, and the general interest of the country, had the features of free raw material been originally engrafted upon the tariff of 1846, as Mr. E. J. Walker had then desired and suggested.

"The revenue for the first quarter of the fiscal year is larger than the estimates—larger than ever received before, and no anticipated falling off will be so great as to reduce the revenue for the year below the wants of the Government. The sum of forty five millions will ample for the ordinary expenditures of the Government. There are still some fourteen or fifteen millions remaining subject to draft in the treasury, and it will be difficult to use it up, under existing appropriations."

Mr. Archibald, formerly of Nova Scotia, has been appointed British Consul at New York, in the place of Mr. Barclay, who was dismissed. It is rumored that this Government was willing to receive back Mr. Barclay, who was a great favorite in New York.

The board of officers, appointed to test certain fire-arms, say, in their report to the Secretary of War, recently received, that, after a full and careful consideration of all those tried, that they are of the unanimous opinion that the breech-loading rifle, submitted by General Burnside, is the best suited to the military service. In expressing this opinion, they do not wish to be understood as disparaging the merits of the other guns, for they consider that some of them possess much merit, and evince much ingenuity in their construction. The board also recommend Colt's revolving pistols to the Secretary of War as a very superior arm for the mounted service, and suggest that a board of dragoon officers thoroughly test it. Nineteen different patterns of arms were tested by the board.

The Governor of Nebraska, Mr. Izard, has tendered his resignation, and a man is to be appointed at once to fill his place.

The Baltimore Sun says:

"It is to be remarked that the Territorial Governors of Kansas, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington, are all Southern men."

We think the people of the free States will be sure to "remark" the fact.

The Nicaragua Government will soon be recognized by this Government, and the transit route will be opened under the guaranty of the United States.

A recent letter from Scotland says: "I dare say you will have noticed that an American lady has been the means of procuring for us a new Lunacy Board. Miss Dix is well known, I believe, in your country, as an energetic promoter of researches in this particular direction; and she has, to her honor it is spoken, exerted herself to some purpose here."

The Postmaster General has made an order that all postmasters whose compensation exceeds twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter shall be supplied with wrapping paper, twine, and sealing wax, for the use of their offices, by the Post Office Department; and the rule adopted March 12th, 1855, in relation to the same subject, has been repealed.

All postmasters whose compensation is less than twelve dollars and fifty cents per quarter can purchase for the use of their offices a reasonable amount of these articles, provided the net proceeds is not less than twenty dollars per year.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The story of a treaty having been agreed upon by the Cabinet, reviving the old Accessory Transit Grant, was without the slightest foundation, except the wishes of interested parties, unless, indeed, the negotiation was concluded without Mr. Buchanan's knowledge. There is no question that the Tribune speculators had cooked up a project of a treaty with Mr. Isardi, which the latter would have offered for consideration had he been received; and that is the flimsy basis upon which the story of an arrangement in Cabinet meeting was founded."

DEMPSSTER IN WASHINGTON.—We learn that the vocalists, will soon be in Washington, to hold forth at Carusi's Saloon, for an evening or two. The fame of this distinguished singer will be sure to attract an audience, and the people of Washington will welcome him here again.

THE ELECTIONS.

Kansas.—So far as we have returns from Kansas, the Legislature elected is doubtful. Astonishing frauds were practiced in portions of the Territory, even the United States troops voting, in violation of law.

Says a Kansas correspondent of the New York Times, a neutral journal:

"One of our most reliable public men in Kansas, is just in from Kickapoo, who says he was there on the day of election, and saw the elephant. Governor Walker was there in person, with a company of dragoons. Now, mark the sequel. It was appointed for all the men to vote, and the result was that from Misouri and Walker was to be voted to, and asked to interfere to protect it. What followed? A majority of 600 Pro-Slavery votes were cast in a town of about two hundred legal voters, and instead of Walker's giving us protection, as a high-minded and honorable dispenser of an important public trust, he permitted the invaders to indulge their most unscrupulous propensities for voting, and, worse still, he told the soldiers to vote, and they did vote, in violation of a law of Congress."

Whatever may be the result as regards the Legislature elected, it seems tolerably certain that Parrott (Free State) is elected to Congress.

Ohio.—Our Republican exchanges give Governor Chase one thousand majority over

Payne, and we consider him elected. Under the peculiar circumstances of the election, this is a great triumph.

In Minnesota, we learn by telegraph that the Republicans have triumphed. A despatch from Chicago, however, gives the victory to the Administrationists.

In Indiana, Hon. John Pettit, Democrat, is defeated by Mr. Tett, Republican. How Iowa has gone, we cannot learn with any degree of certainty as we go to press.

From the Vicksburg True Southerner.

A NEW GRIEVANCE FOR SLAVEHOLDERS.

The following letter, from a very reliable and respectable gentleman, will, we trust, cause increased circumspection on the part of those who purchase slaves from traders. It will be remembered that the murder of Mr. McCormick, in the fact of the fact that B. B. had sold, as a slave for life, a negro who was to be free in a few years. We have no doubt that the negroes sold are annually in our State, in direct contravention of a very stringent law, and, if one or two striking examples were made, the effect would unquestionably prove salutary.

STEAMER UNITED STATES A.D.

Vicksburg, Sept. 22, 1857.

DEAR SIR: What do you think of a Canadian negro having lately been sold at Vicksburg? Such has really been the case. About ten days ago, I purchased a negro man from Gwin & Alexander, of Vicksburg, and, since doing so, I have met with a gentleman who knew the negro in St. Louis, and he has given me the following information relative to him. It appears that this negro belonged to the editor of one of the St. Louis newspapers; that he ran away about a year ago, and, in his flight to Canada, where he married a fugitive negro girl from Kentucky, located in Canada, and pursued his profession as barber there.

The owner of St. Louis learned last winter where his boy was. He employed a fine, dashing, lordly-looking young man in St. Louis to visit the town in Canada where his negro boy was, and to represent himself as an English Lord, and to employ the negro, and his children; to tell the negro to come to him to his brother, Rev. Christopher T. Thayer, in St. Louis, in trust, the income to the tutor's mother and unmarried sister. To his wife \$500.00 is left in trust, with the right of disposition of \$100,000 by her will. To Dr. James Jackson, \$1,000 per annum is left, as long as he shall live, and the same to his wife if she shall outlive him. Three students at Harvard are left \$600 per annum to one, and \$400 to the others, till they shall graduate. The balance of his estate goes to his son. The whole of it is valued at \$3,000,000."

Custom-House Robbery at Richmond, Va.

The fact that the Custom House at Richmond, Va., was robbed on Monday night, was mentioned yesterday. The amount of specie stolen is \$20,682. It was obtained by forcing open the large iron safe.

"The floor of the office was strewed with gold coins and empty bags; and near the front door were deposited a couple of small pouches, which the burglars probably intended to return for, but concluded, no doubt, that it was safer not to do so. The news of the robbery spread through the city, and caused a great alarm; and the doors were kept closed until Mr. Harrison, his deputies, and the merchants, who extended their assistance, had counted the treasure remaining. The amount of specie which had been left in the safe on Monday afternoon was \$67,000. The result of the investigation showed that the sum of \$20,688 had been abstracted, consisting of \$15,000 in twenties, \$5,685 in fives, and one \$3 piece.

"The wreck of the safe door was complete.

"The head of the upper left rivet had been knocked off with a cold chisel, and an aperture made below the block which constitutes the 'porter proof lock.' Through these crevices the burglars had gained entrance to the door, and ignited. The explosion burst apart the framework, and enabled the burglars to prize open the shattered door.

"We believe there is no clue to the burglars, at least we were informed at the Custom-House that he suspicion rested upon any person.

I am yours, truly,

POLITICS IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Republicans of this State intend that the examples of Ohio and Pennsylvania shall stimulate them to greater exertions. It has been so heretofore. There are no changes from Republican to Democrat or to American, but the movement has gained momentum.

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